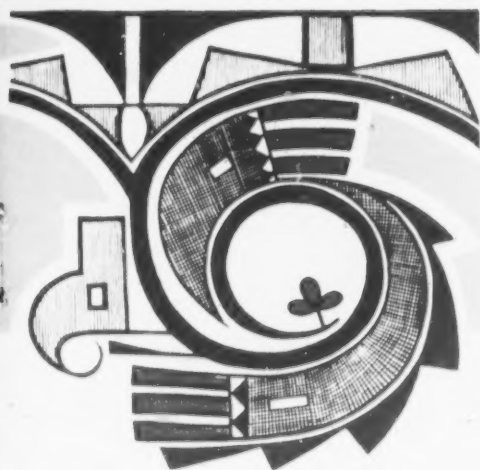




New Mexico Labor Market Review

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New Mexico
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HIGHLIGHTS - September 1993

...This month's special articles and tables are on summer youth employment on page 16, New Mexico's annual average pay beginning on page 17, and the economic patterns in McKinley County beginning on page 22.

...The September 1993 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in New Mexico was 7.2 percent, down from 7.4 percent in August 1993, but still up three tenths of a percentage point from September last year.

...The preliminary September unemployment rate ranking by state (seasonally adjusted) shows that New Mexico moved from 25th highest in September 1992 to 11th highest in September 1993.

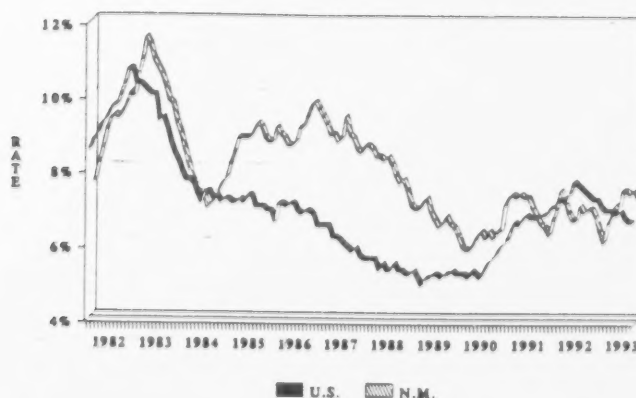
...The preliminary September nonagricultural growth rate comparison by state shows that New Mexico, for the third straight month, posted the second fastest growth rate in the nation.

...Nonfarm payroll employment in New Mexico is now up 22,400 jobs for 3.7 percent growth over the last year.

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Unemployment Rates Seasonally Adjusted



New Mexico Labor Force Estimates (Household Survey Based)

The New Mexico seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for September 1993 was 7.2 percent, down two tenths of a point from August 1993, but up three tenths of a point from September last year. New Mexico's seasonally adjusted rate is five tenths of a point higher than the comparable national rate. About 33 percent of New Mexico's unemployed were job losers, job leavers accounted for about 23 percent and new entrants and re-entrants to the labor force were 45 percent of the jobless. New entrants and re-entrants to the labor force continue to increase as a proportion of the unemployed, indicating that much of the over-the-year unemployment increase may be due to worker optimism about excellent employment prospects in certain sectors, especially construction. (Job growth in the construction sector is running at 13.2 percent, according to the employer survey, while overall job growth is 3.7 percent). The New Mexico labor force is increasing at a rate of 1.8 percent, more than three times the national rate of 0.5 percent, indicating the underlying momentum of state employment growth.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, New Mexico's unemployment rate fell by seven tenths of a point to 6.6 percent in September, compared to 6.3 percent in September 1992. The unadjusted unemployment rate usually falls between August and September, as the beginning of the fall semester brings an outflow of students from the labor force along with increased employment for school bus drivers, teachers aides and work study students. Preliminary reports from the Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) program are consistent with

September's substantial decrease in the unadjusted unemployment rate, as claims data from the Unemployment Insurance program show that the number of U.I. claimants decreased by 11.7 percent in September. The number of U.I. claimants is down by 9.1 percent over the year. Substantial over-the-month decreases in claimants were reported in several large counties, including Bernalillo, Sandoval, Santa Fe and San Juan. Initial claims for unemployment insurance are an indicator of future of unemployment patterns. Initial claims decreased by 10.4 percent between August and September 1993, and fell by almost 11.6 percent since last September, indicating that the unemployment rate should drop in coming months.

Nationally, not seasonally adjusted total employment was up 1.5 percent over the year in September, while unemployment had fallen by 10.6 percent. New Mexico total not seasonally adjusted employment rose by 1.4 percent (+9,500), while the number of unemployed rose, by 6.8 percent (+3,100) over September of last year. The U.S. unemployment rate dropped one tenth of a point to 6.4 percent in September.

According to figures recently released by the U.S. Department of Commerce, per capita personal income (defined as total personal income divided by population) increased 4.8 in New Mexico in 1992, virtually the same as the national increase of 4.9 percent. New Mexico per capita personal income of \$15,563 was 77 percent of the U.S. figure of \$20,114, and placed the state 48th in a national ranking of all states.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Sep. 1993	Aug. 1993	Sep. 1992	Aug. 1993	Sep. 1992
Civilian Labor Force	739,400	742,000	726,800	-2,600	+12,600
Employment	690,700	688,200	681,200	+2,500	+9,500
Unemployment	48,700	53,800	45,600	-5,100	+3,100
Rate	6.6%	7.3%	6.3%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	7.2%	7.4%	6.9%		

Albuquerque Area (Bernalillo County) (Household Survey Based)

Albuquerque's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) fell four tenths of a percentage point in September to 5.0 percent. The September unemployment rate is one tenth of a point above the September 1992 rate of 4.9 percent. The unemployment rate typically decreases from August to September with decreases averaging four tenths of a percentage point in the 1980's and early 1990's. Employment increased by 1.1 percent (3,000) over the month and 2.5 percent (6,600) over the year.

The employment situation within the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) of Albuquerque, Santa Fe and Las Cruces remains better than outside the MSA's. The overall MSA average unemployment rate was 5.1 percent in September, three and five tenths points lower than the 8.6 percent rate posted in the non-MSA area. The MSA rate and the non-MSA rate diverged in the early part of 1992 with losses in mining employment and are currently tracking at a 3.5 percentage points margin.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Sep. 1993	Aug. 1993	Sep. 1992	Aug. 1993	Sep. 1992
Civilian Labor Force	281,500	279,300	274,000	+2,200	+7,500
Employment	267,300	264,300	260,700	+3,000	+6,600
Unemployment	14,200	15,000	13,300	-800	+900
Rate	5.0%	5.4%	4.9%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	5.3%	5.3%	5.1%		

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES
RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	UN-- EMPLOY-- MENT	UN-- EMPLOY-- MENT	RATE %	SA RATE %
1978	545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%	
1979	557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%	
1980	562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%	
1981	579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%	
1982	596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%	
1983	609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%	
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%	
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%	
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%	
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%	
1988	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%	
1989	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%	
1990	700,000	656,000	44,000	6.3%	
1991	715,000	665,000	49,000	6.9%	
1992	723,000	673,000	50,000	7.0%	
1992 JAN.	709,700	657,000	52,700	7.4%	7.4%
FEB.	713,900	660,700	53,200	7.5%	7.2%
MAR.	717,900	665,700	52,200	7.3%	6.8%
APR.	718,200	668,100	50,100	7.0%	6.6%
MAY.	721,800	673,200	48,600	6.7%	6.6%
JUN.	736,600	676,300	60,300	8.2%	7.0%
JUL.	731,400	680,400	51,000	7.0%	6.8%
AUG.	728,000	679,000	49,000	6.7%	6.9%
SEP.	726,800	681,200	45,600	6.3%	6.9%
OCT.	726,100	682,200	43,900	6.0%	6.7%
NOV.	727,300	685,500	41,800	5.7%	6.3%
DEC.	718,400	678,800	39,600	5.5%	6.0%
1993 JAN.	712,000	665,500	46,500	6.5%	6.5%
FEB.	725,100	675,000	50,100	6.9%	6.7%
MAR.	729,100	674,700	54,400	7.5%	7.0%
APR.	730,400	677,400	53,000	7.3%	6.9%
MAY.	740,300	684,500	55,800	7.5%	7.4%
JUN.	749,100	684,900	64,200	8.6%	7.4%
JUL.	747,700	692,300	55,400	7.4%	7.3%
AUG.	742,000	688,200	53,800	7.3%	7.4%
SEP.	739,400	690,700	48,700	6.6%	7.2%
OCT.					
NOV.					
DEC.					
# CHANGE FROM					
MTH. AGO	-2,600	2,500	-5,100	-0.7	-0.2
YEAR AGO	12,600	9,500	3,100	0.3	0.3
2 YRS. AGO	22,100	15,300	6,800	0.8	0.8
3 YRS. AGO	40,600	32,000	8,600	0.9	0.9
% CHANGE FROM					
MTH. AGO	-0.4%	0.4%	-9.5%		
YEAR AGO	1.7%	1.4%	6.8%		
2 YRS. AGO	3.1%	2.3%	16.2%		
3 YRS. AGO	5.8%	4.9%	21.4%		

UNITED STATES

(in thousands)

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	UN-- EMPLOY-- MENT	UN-- EMPLOY-- MENT	RATE %	SA RATE %
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%	
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%	
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%	
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%	
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%	
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%	
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%	
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%	
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%	
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%	
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%	
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%	
1990	124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5%	
1991	125,303	116,877	8,426	6.7%	
1992	126,982	117,598	9,384	7.4%	
1992 JAN.	125,071	115,122	9,949	8.0%	7.1%
FEB.	125,385	115,224	10,161	8.1%	7.3%
MAR.	125,797	116,106	9,691	7.7%	7.3%
APR.	125,878	116,933	8,945	7.1%	7.3%
MAY.	126,705	117,535	9,169	7.2%	7.4%
JUN.	129,002	118,907	10,095	7.8%	7.7%
JUL.	129,599	119,754	9,845	7.6%	7.6%
AUG.	128,472	119,082	9,390	7.3%	7.6%
SEP.	127,043	117,953	9,090	7.2%	7.5%
OCT.	126,846	118,246	8,600	6.8%	7.4%
NOV.	127,087	118,239	8,848	7.0%	7.3%
DEC.	126,902	118,073	8,829	7.0%	7.3%
1993 JAN.	126,034	116,123	9,911	7.9%	7.1%
FEB.	126,505	116,735	9,770	7.7%	7.0%
MAR.	126,682	117,406	9,276	7.3%	7.0%
APR.	126,491	117,856	8,635	6.8%	7.0%
MAY.	127,807	119,201	8,606	6.7%	6.9%
JUN.	129,839	120,586	9,252	7.1%	7.0%
JUL.	130,324	121,323	9,002	6.9%	6.8%
AUG.	129,472	121,002	8,470	6.5%	6.7%
SEP.	127,858	119,730	8,128	6.4%	6.7%
OCT.					
NOV.					
DEC.					
# CHANGE FROM					
MTH. AGO	-1,614	-1,272	-342	-0.1	0.0
YEAR AGO	815	1,777	-962	-0.8	-0.8
2 YRS. AGO	2,453	2,395	58	0.0	-0.1
3 YRS. AGO	3,079	1,769	1,310	0.9	1.0
% CHANGE FROM					
MTH. AGO	-1.2%	-1.1%	-4.0%		
YEAR AGO	0.6%	1.5%	-10.6%		
2 YRS. AGO	2.0%	2.0%	0.7%		
3 YRS. AGO	2.5%	1.5%	19.2%		

Source: Based on Current Population Survey

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

Note 2: SA Rate is seasonally adjusted rate.

(Prel.) September Unemployment Rate by State (highest to lowest)
Seasonally Adjusted

STATE	PREL. 1993 RANKING	SEPT. 1993 RATE
CALIFORNIA	1	9.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	2	9.3%
ILLINOIS	3	8.5%
WASHINGTON	4	8.2%
MAINE	5	7.7%
NEW JERSEY	5	7.7%
OREGON	7	7.5%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	8	7.3%
OHIO	8	7.3%
ALABAMA	8	7.3%
MASSACHUSETTS	11	7.2%
NEVADA	11	7.2%
NEW MEXICO	11	7.2%
NEW YORK	14	7.1%
RHODE ISLAND	15	6.9%
LOUISIANA	15	6.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	15	6.9%
PENNSYLVANIA	15	6.9%
ALASKA	19	6.8%
UNITED STATES		6.7%
MICHIGAN	20	6.7%
TEXAS	21	6.6%
KENTUCKY	22	6.5%
FLORIDA	23	6.4%
MARYLAND	24	6.3%
CONNECTICUT	25	6.2%
ARKANSAS	26	6.1%
IDAHO	27	6.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	27	6.0%
OKLAHOMA	29	5.9%
ARIZONA	30	5.8%
COLORADO	31	5.7%
MONTANA	32	5.6%
TENNESSEE	32	5.6%
MISSOURI	32	5.6%
MISSISSIPPI	35	5.4%
DELAWARE	35	5.4%
VIRGINIA	37	5.3%
MINNESOTA	38	4.9%
WYOMING	38	4.9%
VERMONT	40	4.8%
INDIANA	41	4.7%
KANSAS	42	4.6%
GEORGIA	43	4.5%
WISCONSIN	44	4.3%
HAWAII	45	4.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	45	4.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	47	4.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	48	3.6%
IOWA	49	3.4%
UTAH	50	3.3%
NEBRASKA	51	2.5%

STATE	REVISED 1992 RANKING	SEPT. 1992 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	11.1%
CALIFORNIA	2	9.5%
NEW JERSEY	3	9.0%
NEW YORK	4	8.8%
MICHIGAN	5	8.7%
FLORIDA	5	8.7%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	5	8.7%
RHODE ISLAND	5	8.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	9	8.6%
ALASKA	10	8.5%
LOUISIANA	11	8.3%
MISSISSIPPI	12	8.2%
TEXAS	13	7.7%
PENNSYLVANIA	14	7.6%
WASHINGTON	14	7.6%
CONNECTICUT	14	7.6%
OREGON	14	7.6%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	14	7.6%
UNITED STATES		7.5%
ARKANSAS	19	7.2%
OHIO	19	7.2%
ARIZONA	19	7.2%
ILLINOIS	22	7.0%
GEORGIA	22	7.0%
MAINE	22	7.0%
ALABAMA	25	6.9%
NEW MEXICO	25	6.9%
KENTUCKY	25	6.9%
NEVADA	25	6.9%
MONTANA	29	6.8%
VERMONT	30	6.6%
MARYLAND	30	6.6%
IDAHO	32	6.5%
INDIANA	32	6.5%
TENNESSEE	34	6.4%
VIRGINIA	34	6.4%
SOUTH CAROLINA	36	6.1%
COLORADO	37	5.9%
MISSOURI	38	5.8%
OKLAHOMA	39	5.7%
WISCONSIN	40	5.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	40	5.6%
WYOMING	42	5.4%
DELAWARE	43	5.1%
UTAH	43	5.1%
HAWAII	45	4.9%
MINNESOTA	45	4.9%
NORTH DAKOTA	47	4.8%
IOWA	48	4.4%
KANSAS	49	4.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA	50	2.9%
NEBRASKA	50	2.9%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Aug. and Sep. Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (highest to lowest) *Not Seasonally Adjusted*

AREAS	PREL. 1993 RANKING	SEPTEMBER 1993 RATE
MORA	1	26.1%
TAOS	2	14.1%
RIO ARriba	3	12.4%
CIBOLA	4	11.5%
CATRON	5	11.0%
GUADALUPE	5	11.0%
LUNA	7	10.0%
SAN JUAN	8	9.9%
EDDY	9	9.7%
MCKINLEY	10	9.2%
SAN MIGUEL	10	9.2%
HARDING	12	9.1%
OTERO	13	8.5%
GRANT	14	8.4%
TORRANCE	15	8.1%
SOCORRO	16	8.0%
COLFAX	16	8.0%
VALENCIA	18	7.9%
CURRY	19	7.7%
CHAVES	20	7.4%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	21	7.1%
LINCOLN	22	7.0%
STATEWIDE		6.6%
SIERRA	23	6.3%
SANDOVAL	24	6.2%
HIDALGO	25	6.1%
LEA	25	6.1%
QUAY	27	6.0%
DE BACA	28	5.5%
ROOSEVELT	29	5.4%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	30	5.1%
UNION	31	3.8%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.6%

AREAS	REVISED 1992 RANKING	SEPTEMBER 1992 RATE
MORA	1	24.5%
TAOS	2	13.5%
GUADALUPE	3	11.3%
RIO ARriba	4	11.0%
CIBOLA	5	10.6%
GRANT	6	10.2%
SAN MIGUEL	7	9.9%
SAN JUAN	8	9.8%
LUNA	9	9.0%
TORRANCE	10	8.8%
CHAVES	11	8.5%
HARDING	12	8.4%
DE BACA	13	8.2%
OTERO	14	8.1%
MCKINLEY	15	8.0%
SOCORRO	15	8.0%
UNION	17	7.8%
VALENCIA	18	7.4%
CATRON	18	7.4%
EDDY	20	7.3%
COLFAX	20	7.3%
QUAY	22	6.8%
CURRY	23	6.7%
LEA	24	6.6%
STATEWIDE		6.3%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	25	6.2%
SANDOVAL	26	5.8%
SIERRA	27	5.7%
ROOSEVELT	27	5.7%
LINCOLN	29	5.0%
HIDALGO	30	4.9%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	30	4.9%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.3%

AREAS	REVISED 1993 RANKING	AUGUST 1993 RATE
MORA	1	28.2%
TAOS	2	15.2%
RIO ARriba	3	13.9%
CATRON	4	13.3%
GUADALUPE	5	12.6%
CIBOLA	6	12.5%
LUNA	7	11.7%
SAN JUAN	8	11.0%
EDDY	9	10.9%
SAN MIGUEL	10	10.7%
GRANT	11	10.5%
SOCORRO	12	9.9%
TORRANCE	13	9.5%
OTERO	14	9.3%
MCKINLEY	15	9.0%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	15	9.0%
CURRY	17	8.6%
VALENCIA	18	8.5%
CHAVES	19	8.1%
COLFAX	20	7.9%
HIDALGO	21	7.5%
LEA	22	7.4%
STATEWIDE		7.2%
SIERRA	23	7.2%
DE BACA	24	6.9%
ROOSEVELT	25	6.6%
QUAY	26	6.0%
SANDOVAL	27	5.9%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	28	5.4%
LINCOLN	29	5.0%
HARDING	30	4.6%
UNION	31	4.2%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.7%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo County

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Dona Ana County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

AREAS	REVISED 1992 RANKING	AUGUST 1992 RATE
MORA	1	24.3%
TAOS	2	13.7%
CIBOLA	3	12.5%
RIO ARriba	4	12.4%
LUNA	5	11.9%
GRANT	6	11.1%
SAN JUAN	6	11.1%
SAN MIGUEL	8	10.7%
GUADALUPE	9	10.5%
TORRANCE	10	10.0%
CHAVES	11	9.4%
OTERO	12	9.1%
HARDING	13	8.9%
CATRON	14	8.6%
MCKINLEY	15	8.4%
VALENCIA	16	8.2%
DE BACA	16	8.2%
COLFAX	18	8.1%
SOCORRO	19	7.9%
EDDY	20	7.4%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	21	7.2%
CURRY	22	7.1%
LEA	23	6.9%
STATEWIDE		6.7%
SIERRA	24	6.7%
QUAY	25	6.0%
SANDOVAL	26	5.8%
ROOSEVELT	27	5.3%
HIDALGO	27	5.3%
LINCOLN	29	5.1%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	29	5.1%
UNION	31	3.5%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.4%

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

	PRELIMINARY SEPTEMBER 1993				REVISED AUGUST 1993				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	739,407	690,671	48,736	6.6%	741,997	688,226	53,771	7.2%	-2,590	2,445	-5,035	-0.3%	0.4%	-9.4%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	281,586	267,350	14,236	5.1%	279,218	264,268	14,950	5.4%	2,368	3,082	-714	0.8%	1.2%	-4.8%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	64,135	59,574	4,561	7.1%	62,369	56,742	5,627	9.0%	1,766	2,832	-1,066	2.8%	5.0%	-18.9%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	77,548	74,735	2,813	3.6%	78,827	75,926	2,901	3.7%	-1,279	-1,191	-88	-1.6%	-1.6%	-3.0%
Catron	986	878	108	11.0%	991	859	132	13.3%	-5	19	-24	-0.5%	2.2%	-18.2%
Chaves	22,196	20,559	1,637	7.4%	22,620	20,777	1,843	8.1%	-424	-218	-206	-1.9%	-1.0%	-11.2%
Cibola	9,028	7,991	1,037	11.5%	9,136	7,997	1,139	12.5%	-108	-6	-102	-1.2%	-0.1%	-9.0%
Colfax	5,895	5,424	471	8.0%	5,971	5,502	469	7.9%	-76	-78	2	-1.3%	-1.4%	0.4%
Curry	17,449	16,110	1,339	7.7%	17,229	15,753	1,476	8.6%	220	357	-137	1.3%	2.3%	-9.3%
De Baca	872	824	48	5.5%	887	826	61	6.9%	-15	-2	-13	-1.7%	-0.2%	-21.3%
Eddy	20,905	18,881	2,024	9.7%	21,391	19,054	2,337	10.9%	-486	-173	-313	-2.3%	-0.9%	-13.4%
Grant	9,847	9,017	830	8.4%	10,188	9,115	1,073	10.5%	-341	-98	-243	-3.3%	-1.1%	-22.6%
Guadalupe	1,592	1,417	175	11.0%	1,669	1,459	210	12.6%	-77	-42	-35	-4.6%	-2.9%	-16.7%
Harding	329	299	30	9.1%	326	311	15	4.6%	3	-12	15	0.9%	-3.9%	100.0%
Hidalgo	2,683	2,520	163	6.1%	2,680	2,480	200	7.5%	3	40	-37	0.1%	1.6%	-18.5%
Lea	21,257	19,964	1,293	6.1%	21,884	20,256	1,628	7.4%	-627	-292	-335	-2.9%	-1.4%	-20.6%
Lincoln	6,365	5,919	446	7.0%	6,330	6,012	318	5.0%	35	-93	128	0.6%	-1.5%	40.3%
Luna	9,932	8,943	989	10.0%	10,313	9,110	1,203	11.7%	-381	-167	-214	-3.7%	-1.8%	-17.8%
McKinley	19,461	17,667	1,794	9.2%	19,573	17,808	1,765	9.0%	-112	-141	29	-0.6%	-0.8%	1.6%
Mora	1,117	825	292	26.1%	1,207	867	340	28.2%	-90	-42	-48	-7.5%	-4.8%	-14.1%
Otero	18,665	17,087	1,578	8.5%	19,134	17,347	1,787	9.3%	-469	-260	-209	-2.5%	-1.5%	-11.7%
Quay	4,374	4,112	262	6.0%	4,399	4,135	264	6.0%	-25	-23	-2	-0.6%	-0.6%	-0.8%
Rio Arriba	12,962	11,357	1,605	12.4%	13,274	11,429	1,845	13.9%	-312	-72	-240	-2.4%	-0.6%	-13.0%
Roosevelt	6,962	6,583	379	5.4%	6,885	6,433	452	6.6%	77	150	-73	1.1%	2.3%	-16.2%
Sandoval	33,548	31,474	2,074	6.2%	33,840	31,828	2,012	5.9%	-292	-354	62	-0.9%	-1.1%	3.1%
San Juan	37,712	33,993	3,719	9.9%	38,417	34,208	4,209	11.0%	-705	-215	-490	-1.8%	-0.6%	-11.6%
San Miguel	9,235	8,384	851	9.2%	9,521	8,507	1,014	10.7%	-286	-123	-163	-3.0%	-1.4%	-16.1%
Sierra	2,594	2,431	163	6.3%	2,666	2,475	191	7.2%	-72	-44	-28	-2.7%	-1.8%	-14.7%
Socorro	6,084	5,596	488	8.0%	6,288	5,667	621	9.9%	-204	-71	-133	-3.2%	-1.3%	-21.4%
Taos	11,227	9,642	1,585	14.1%	11,532	9,775	1,757	15.2%	-305	-133	-172	-2.6%	-1.4%	-9.8%
Torrance	3,979	3,657	322	8.1%	3,945	3,569	376	9.5%	34	88	-54	0.9%	2.5%	-14.4%
Union	1,758	1,691	67	3.8%	1,827	1,751	76	4.2%	-69	-60	-9	-3.8%	-3.4%	-11.8%
Valencia	17,124	15,767	1,357	7.9%	17,460	15,981	1,479	8.5%	-336	-214	-122	-1.9%	-1.3%	-8.2%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Dona Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

	PRELIMINARY SEPTEMBER 1993				REVISED SEPTEMBER 1992				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	739,407	690,671	48,736	6.6%	726,779	681,215	45,564	6.3%	12,628	9,456	3,172	1.7%	1.4%	7.0%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	281,586	267,350	14,236	5.1%	274,050	260,746	13,304	4.9%	7,536	6,604	932	2.7%	2.5%	7.0%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	64,135	59,574	4,561	7.1%	62,959	59,078	3,881	6.2%	1,176	496	680	1.9%	0.8%	17.5%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	77,548	74,735	2,813	3.6%	74,997	72,491	2,506	3.3%	2,551	2,244	307	3.4%	3.1%	12.3%
Catron	986	878	108	11.0%	1,005	931	74	7.4%	-19	-53	34	-1.9%	-5.7%	45.9%
Chaves	22,196	20,559	1,637	7.4%	22,793	20,852	1,941	8.5%	-597	-293	-304	-2.6%	-1.4%	-15.7%
Cibola	9,028	7,991	1,037	11.5%	8,866	7,930	936	10.6%	162	61	101	1.8%	0.8%	10.8%
Colfax	5,895	5,424	471	8.0%	5,795	5,374	421	7.3%	100	50	50	1.7%	0.9%	11.9%
Curry	17,449	16,110	1,339	7.7%	17,435	16,275	1,160	6.7%	14	-165	179	0.1%	-1.0%	15.4%
De Baca	872	824	48	5.5%	897	823	74	8.2%	-25	1	-26	-2.8%	0.1%	-35.1%
Eddy	20,905	18,881	2,024	9.7%	20,911	19,381	1,530	7.3%	-6	-500	494	0.0%	-2.6%	32.3%
Grant	9,847	9,017	830	8.4%	9,868	8,863	1,005	10.2%	-21	154	-175	-0.2%	1.7%	-17.4%
Guadalupe	1,592	1,417	175	11.0%	1,573	1,396	177	11.3%	19	21	-2	1.2%	1.5%	-1.1%
Harding	329	299	30	9.1%	332	304	28	8.4%	-3	-5	2	-0.9%	-1.6%	7.1%
Hidalgo	2,683	2,520	163	6.1%	2,689	2,556	133	4.9%	-6	-36	30	-0.2%	-1.4%	22.6%
Lea	21,257	19,964	1,293	6.1%	21,506	20,091	1,415	6.6%	-249	-127	-122	-1.2%	-0.6%	-8.6%
Lincoln	6,365	5,919	446	7.0%	6,352	6,034	318	5.0%	13	-115	128	0.2%	-1.9%	40.3%
Luna	9,932	8,943	989	10.0%	10,139	9,225	914	9.0%	-207	-282	75	-2.0%	-3.1%	8.2%
McKinley	19,461	17,667	1,794	9.2%	19,096	17,566	1,530	8.0%	365	101	264	1.9%	0.6%	17.3%
Mora	1,117	825	292	26.1%	1,126	850	276	24.5%	-9	-25	16	-0.8%	-2.9%	5.8%
Otero	18,665	17,087	1,578	8.5%	18,723	17,215	1,508	8.1%	-58	-128	70	-0.3%	-0.7%	4.6%
Quay	4,374	4,112	262	6.0%	4,537	4,229	308	6.8%	-163	-117	-46	-3.6%	-2.8%	-14.9%
Rio Arriba	12,962	11,357	1,605	12.4%	12,670	11,271	1,399	11.0%	292	86	206	2.3%	0.8%	14.7%
Roosevelt	6,962	6,583	379	5.4%	7,059	6,660	399	5.7%	-97	-77	-20	-1.4%	-1.2%	-5.0%
Sandoval	33,548	31,474	2,074	6.2%	32,563	30,689	1,874	5.8%	985	785	200	3.0%	2.6%	10.7%
San Juan	37,712	33,993	3,719	9.9%	37,538	33,842	3,696	9.8%	174	151	23	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%
San Miguel	9,235	8,384	851	9.2%	9,127	8,225	902	9.9%	108	159	-51	1.2%	1.9%	-5.7%
Sierra	2,594	2,431	163	6.3%	2,672	2,519	153	5.7%	-78	-88	10	-2.9%	-3.5%	6.5%
Socorro	6,084	5,596	488	8.0%	6,025	5,542	483	8.0%	59	54	5	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Taos	11,227	9,642	1,585	14.1%	11,213	9,697	1,516	13.5%	14	-55	69	0.1%	-0.6%	4.6%
Torrance	3,979	3,657	322	8.1%	3,996	3,644	352	8.8%	-17	13	-30	-0.4%	0.4%	-8.5%
Union	1,758	1,691	67	3.8%	1,818	1,677	141	7.8%	-60	14	-74	-3.3%	0.8%	-52.5%
Valencia	17,124	15,767	1,357	7.9%	16,449	15,239	1,210	7.4%	675	528	147	4.1%	3.5%	12.1%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Total nonagricultural employment in New Mexico reached a level of 627,800 in September, an increase of 9,500 jobs from August, according to preliminary estimates. Employment normally increases in September, but this year's gain is somewhat stronger than usual. All major industries added jobs except for trade, finance, and services. Job losses in trade and services are attributable to seasonal declines in eating & drinking places and in hotels, membership organizations, and other services which includes amusement & recreational services. Seasonal jobs were added in public and private education, state supported universities, and other transportation which includes school bus drivers.

Wage and salary employment increased by 22,400 for 3.7 percent growth over the last year. Construction continues to lead the way in the state's recent strong employment expansion by adding 4,200 jobs or 13.4 percent year over year growth. Construction is now employing about 90 percent of an all-time high reached in 1985. Mining added 1,100 workers for 7.5 percent yearly growth, driven by increases in oil & gas extraction and metal mining. Mining employment in New Mexico peaked in 1981, and since that time the industry has had several, up to now, short-lived growth periods - in 1984, 1988, 1990, and this year. As was the case this year and in all of the past growth periods, oil and gas extraction

is providing most of the job gains. Services is up 6,900 for 4.3 percent growth, driven by strength in social services, engineering & management services, hotels, and health services.

Manufacturing employment is up 1,500 for 3.6 percent growth from last year. Job growth was wide spread in manufacturing categories; however, lumber & wood products, electronics, food products, and other durable goods were particularly strong. Manufacturing is now employing about 95 percent of an all time high reached in 1990. Trade added 4,600 new jobs and grew by 3.2 percent over the year. Business conditions were particularly robust in wholesale durable trade, general merchandise stores, furniture stores, and eating & drinking places. Government added 3,600 jobs to its payrolls for annual growth of 2.3 percent. Federal employment was virtually unchanged. State and local government posted job increases in the two percent range, a fairly consistent pattern over the last eight years as sustained in-migration and population growth augmented demand for public services, especially public education.

The only major industry posting a decline over the year was transportation & public utilities which lost 100 jobs for 0.3 percent decline.

Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County)
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Albuquerque area nonfarm payroll employment increased by six thousand jobs in September, according to preliminary estimates. The start of the new school year was the principal impetus behind the hiring surge. Education, both public and private, including elementary, secondary, and higher education, generated nearly 3,300 of the additional jobs (about 54%). Several hundred more jobs were added by private sector school bus contractors, so about sixty percent of the over the month gain was education-related. The resumption of Head Start and other pre-school programs returned yet more workers to their jobs. The New Mexico State Fair hired nearly 800 temporary workers, with hundreds more hired in the private sector for food service, security, and other Fair activities. In the nondurable manufacturing sector, seasonal food processing continued to add workers. In durable manufacturing, well over one hundred workers in the electronic equipment industry returned from a short-term layoff. Construction employment also increased over the month; this division usually decreases

in September. Total nonfarm payroll employment now stands at 267,200, which is 12,000 jobs (+4.7%) higher than one year ago. Services and trade show the greatest amount of job growth over the year, while construction and government have also recorded solid gains. Percentage-wise, construction shows by far the highest rate of growth, adding one new worker for every six or seven that were on the payrolls a year ago. Within services, business services took over from health services as that division's job creation leader last April and continues to hold that position by a wide margin. Within trade, eating & drinking places has resumed the leading position following a few months of weakness earlier this year. The increase in government is found entirely in state and local government, and about two-thirds of the increase is in education. The federal sector total has been remarkably stable during the past year; some agencies have augmented their staffs while others have cut back by approximately the same amount.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	SEP CHANGE FROM	
	SEP 1993	AUG 1993	SEP 1992	AUG 1993	SEP 1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	627,800	618,300	605,400	9,300	22,400
GOODS PRODUCING	94,100	92,900	87,300	1,200	6,800
SERVICE PRODUCING	533,700	525,400	518,100	8,300	15,600
MINING	15,800	15,700	14,700	100	1,100
Metal Mining	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,400	4,400	4,300	0	100
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,800	9,700	8,900	100	900
CONSTRUCTION	35,600	35,300	31,400	100	4,200
MANUFACTURING	42,700	41,700	41,200	1,000	1,500
DURABLE GOODS	28,500	28,100	27,600	400	900
Lumber & Wood Products	2,300	2,200	2,200	100	100
Machinery(except electric)	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	7,200	7,000	6,500	200	700
Transportation Equipment	4,300	4,200	4,400	100	-100
Other Durable Goods	12,300	12,300	12,100	0	200
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,200	13,600	13,600	600	600
Food & Kindred Products	5,100	4,700	4,800	400	300
Textile & Apparel	2,600	2,500	2,600	100	0
Other Nondurable Goods	6,500	6,400	6,200	100	300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28,900	27,800	29,000	1,100	-100
TRANSPORTATION	15,300	14,100	14,700	1,200	600
Railroad Transportation	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
Trucking & Warehousing	7,600	7,600	7,200	0	400
Other Transportation	6,100	4,900	5,900	1,200	200
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,600	13,700	14,300	-100	-700
Communication	5,800	5,800	5,900	0	-100
Elec. Gas, & Sanitary Services	7,800	7,900	8,400	-100	-600
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	148,300	149,000	143,700	-700	4,600
WHOLESALE TRADE	25,800	25,900	25,100	-100	700
Durable Goods	15,000	15,100	14,400	-100	600
Nondurable Goods	10,800	10,800	10,700	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	122,500	123,100	118,600	-600	3,900
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,400	4,500	4,300	-100	100
General Merchandise Stores	13,800	13,600	13,100	200	700
Food Stores	16,200	16,200	16,200	0	0
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	15,900	15,900	15,300	0	600
Apparel & Accessories	5,200	5,300	5,200	-100	0
Furniture & Furnishing	5,000	5,000	4,800	0	200
Eating & Drinking Places	46,900	47,500	44,900	-600	2,000
Miscellaneous Retail	15,100	15,100	14,800	0	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	27,500	27,600	26,900	-100	600
Depository Institutions	10,200	10,300	10,200	-100	0
Insurance Carriers	5,000	5,100	4,900	-100	100
Insurance Agents	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	100
Real Estate	6,100	6,100	5,900	0	200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,200	3,100	3,000	100	200
SERVICES	168,000	169,000	161,100	-1,000	6,900
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13,700	14,200	12,900	-500	800
Personal Services	5,300	5,300	5,300	0	0
Business Services	27,900	27,800	27,500	100	400
Health Services	41,300	41,200	39,300	100	2,000
Legal Services	4,600	4,800	4,800	-200	-200
Educational Services	6,900	5,000	6,700	1,900	200
Social Services	13,400	13,300	12,200	100	1,200
Membership Organizations	11,300	12,600	11,100	-1,300	200
Engineering & Management Services	25,100	25,100	23,500	0	1,600
Other Services	18,500	19,700	17,800	-1,200	700
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	161,000	152,000	157,400	9,000	3,600
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	32,200	32,900	32,300	-700	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	128,800	119,100	125,100	9,700	3,700
State Government 2/	59,100	52,900	57,600	6,200	1,500
Universities	26,400	21,100	25,500	5,300	900
Local Government	69,700	66,200	67,500	3,500	2,200
Schools	42,100	37,600	40,500	4,500	1,600

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	SEP CHANGE FROM	
	SEP	AUG	SEP	AUG	SEP
	1993	1993	1992	1993	1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	267,200	261,200	253,200	6,000	12,000
GOODS PRODUCING	35,500	34,500	32,600	1,000	2,900
SERVICE PRODUCING	231,700	226,700	222,600	5,000	9,100
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	14,300	14,000	12,400	300	1,900
MANUFACTURING	21,200	20,500	20,200	700	1,000
Durable Goods	14,700	14,200	14,200	500	500
Nondurable Goods	6,500	6,300	6,000	200	500
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,400	11,700	12,300	700	100
Transportation	7,400	6,800	7,000	600	400
Communication & Public Utilities	5,000	4,900	5,300	100	-300
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	63,400	62,900	61,000	500	2,400
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,100	14,100	13,700	0	400
Durable Goods	8,800	8,800	8,600	0	200
Nondurable Goods	5,300	5,300	5,100	0	200
RETAIL TRADE	49,300	48,800	47,300	500	2,000
General Merchandise Stores	5,300	5,100	4,900	200	400
Food Stores	5,100	4,900	4,900	200	200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	5,500	5,500	5,200	0	300
Eating & Drinking Places	19,700	19,600	18,800	100	900
Other Retail Trade	13,700	13,700	13,500	0	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	14,900	14,900	14,400	0	500
Depository Institutions	4,200	4,200	4,300	0	-100
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	5,500	5,500	5,100	0	400
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,200	5,200	5,000	0	200
SERVICES	87,100	86,200	82,700	900	4,400
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,900	3,800	3,700	100	200
Personal Services	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0
Business Services	18,300	18,300	16,500	0	1,800
Health Services	20,200	20,000	19,300	200	900
Social Services	5,600	5,500	5,100	100	500
Membership Organizations	3,500	3,700	3,300	-200	200
Engineering & Management Services	17,900	17,800	17,500	100	400
Other Services	15,200	14,600	14,800	600	400
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	53,900	51,000	52,200	2,900	1,700
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,900	14,300	13,900	-400	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	40,000	36,700	38,300	3,300	1,700
State Government 2/	16,600	14,200	15,900	2,400	700
Local Government	23,400	22,500	22,400	900	1,000

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	SEP CHANGE FROM	
	SEP 1993	AUG 1993	SEP 1992	AUG 1993	SEP 1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	46,100	43,000	44,800	3,100	1,300
GOODS PRODUCING	5,550	5,450	5,500	100	50
SERVICE PRODUCING	40,550	37,550	39,300	3,000	1,250
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,600	2,700	2,400	-100	200
MANUFACTURING	2,950	2,750	3,100	200	-150
Durable Goods	850	800	700	50	150
Nondurable Goods	2,100	1,950	2,400	150	-300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,650	1,400	1,600	250	50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,900	9,700	9,700	200	200
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,800	8,600	8,600	200	200
General Merchandise Stores	1,150	1,100	1,150	50	0
Food Stores	1,150	1,100	1,150	50	0
Other Retail Trade	6,500	6,400	6,300	100	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,800	1,750	1,700	50	100
SERVICES	9,600	9,000	8,400	600	1,200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	17,600	15,700	17,900	1,900	-300
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	3,800	3,800	4,200	0	-400
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	13,800	11,900	13,700	1,900	100
State Government	7,100	5,700	7,200	1,400	-100
Local Government	6,700	6,200	6,500	500	200

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	SEP CHANGE FROM	
	SEP 1993	AUG 1993	SEP 1992	AUG 1993	SEP 1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	67,850	66,100	64,350	-250	3,500
GOODS PRODUCING	5,450	5,400	4,700	50	750
SERVICE PRODUCING	62,400	62,700	59,650	-300	2,750
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3,400	3,400	2,800	0	600
MANUFACTURING	2,050	2,000	1,900	50	150
Durable Goods	1,250	1,250	1,200	0	50
Nondurable Goods	800	750	700	50	100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,150	1,100	1,150	50	0
Transportation	600	550	550	50	50
Communication & Public Utilities	550	550	600	0	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	14,300	14,500	13,250	-200	1,050
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,450	1,450	1,350	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	12,850	13,050	11,900	-200	950
General Merchandise Stores	1,250	1,250	1,100	0	150
Eating & Drinking Places	5,200	5,300	4,800	-100	400
Other Retail Trade	6,400	6,500	6,000	-100	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,900	2,900	2,600	0	300
SERVICES	19,100	19,400	18,200	-300	900
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,700	2,800	2,600	-100	100
Health Services	4,600	4,500	4,400	100	200
Other Services	11,800	12,100	11,200	-300	600
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24,950	24,800	24,450	150	500
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,850	1,900	1,850	-50	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	23,100	22,900	22,600	200	500
State Government 3/	18,300	18,200	18,000	100	300
Local Government	4,800	4,700	4,600	100	200

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees
Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	SEP 1993	AUG 1993	SEP 1992	SEP 1993	AUG 1993	SEP 1992	SEP 1993	AUG 1993	SEP 1992
MINING	\$604.13	\$599.18	\$612.84	43.4	43.8	43.9	13.92	13.68	13.96
CONSTRUCTION	\$503.46	\$499.79	\$430.88	40.7	41.0	37.5	12.37	12.19	11.49
MANUFACTURING	\$416.75	\$415.23	\$392.51	42.7	41.9	41.1	9.76	9.91	9.55
Durable Goods	\$451.97	\$452.19	\$424.15	42.8	42.7	41.1	10.56	10.59	10.32
Nondurable Goods	\$345.53	\$335.60	\$330.01	42.5	40.0	41.2	8.13	8.39	8.01
COMMUNICATIONS	\$702.68	\$679.78	\$650.76	44.0	43.8	34.0	15.97	15.52	19.14
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	\$651.46	\$661.38	\$668.40	43.2	43.8	45.5	15.08	15.10	14.69
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	\$237.43	\$239.99	\$233.19	31.7	32.3	31.3	7.49	7.43	7.45
Wholesale Trade	\$395.93	\$376.94	\$368.99	41.2	38.7	38.8	9.61	9.74	9.51
Retail Trade	\$205.92	\$212.66	\$206.91	29.8	31.0	29.9	6.91	6.86	6.92
BANKING	\$253.08	\$277.51	\$256.56	34.2	37.4	37.4	7.40	7.42	6.86

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	SEP 1993	AUG 1993	SEP 1992	SEP 1993	AUG 1993	SEP 1992	SEP 1993	AUG 1993	SEP 1992
MANUFACTURING	\$419.42	\$419.42	\$415.13	41.2	41.2	40.5	10.18	10.18	10.25
Durable Goods	\$477.86	\$476.97	\$461.42	43.6	43.4	42.1	10.96	10.99	10.96
Nondurable Goods	\$309.75	\$311.17	\$325.50	36.7	37.0	37.5	8.44	8.41	8.68

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

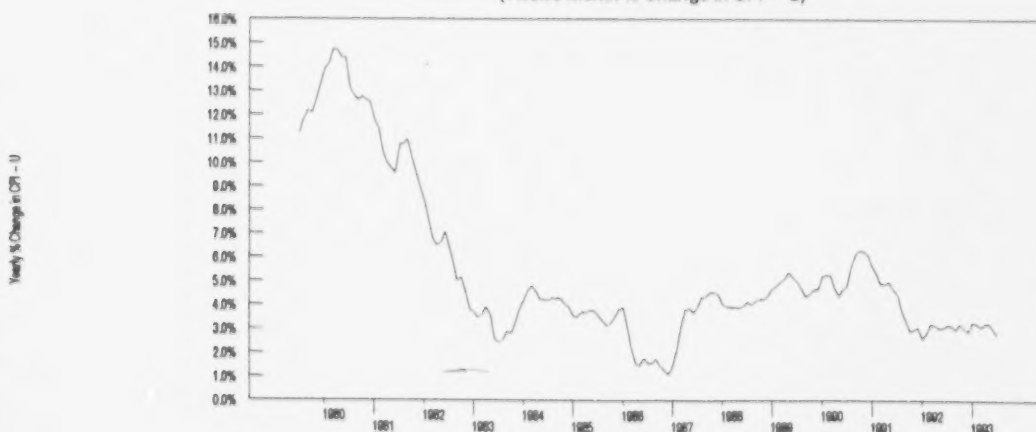
Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

	September 1993	August 1993	September 1992	PERCENT CHANGE	
CPI-U	145.1	144.8	141.3	Aug '93-Sep '93	Sep '92-Sep '93
CPI-W	142.6	142.4	139.1	0.2%	2.7%
				0.1%	2.5%

*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)
(Twelve Month % Change in CPI - U)



September Nonagricultural Employment Growth Rate by State (highest to lowest) Year to Year change

STATE	PRIL 1993 RANKING	SEPT. 1993 RATE
UTAH	1	5.2%
NEW MEXICO	2	3.7%
GEORGIA	3	3.0%
SOUTH DAKOTA	3	3.0%
NORTH DAKOTA	5	2.7%
COLORADO	5	2.7%
NORTH CAROLINA	7	2.5%
IDAHO	8	2.4%
FLORIDA	9	2.2%
NEVADA	9	2.2%
ALASKA	11	2.1%
TEXAS	11	2.1%
KANSAS	13	2.0%
MINNESOTA	13	2.0%
MONTANA	13	2.0%
OREGON	16	1.9%
MISSISSIPPI	17	1.8%
WISCONSIN	17	1.8%
WEST VIRGINIA	17	1.8%
TENNESSEE	20	1.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	20	1.7%
UNITED STATES		1.6%
ARKANSAS	22	1.6%
ARIZONA	23	1.5%
INDIANA	24	1.2%
OKLAHOMA	24	1.2%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	24	1.2%
MICHIGAN	27	1.1%
ILLINOIS	28	0.9%
KENTUCKY	28	0.9%
MISSOURI	28	0.9%
ALABAMA	31	0.8%
VERMONT	32	0.7%
WASHINGTON	33	0.6%
DELAWARE	33	0.6%
NEBRASKA	35	0.5%
WYOMING	35	0.5%
VIRGINIA	35	0.5%
IOWA	38	0.4%
OHIO	39	0.3%
LOUISIANA	40	0.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	41	0.0%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	42	-0.2%
MASSACHUSETTS	43	-0.3%
MAINE	43	-0.3%
MARYLAND	45	-0.4%
NEW YORK	46	-0.6%
RHODE ISLAND	47	-0.7%
NEW JERSEY	48	-0.8%
HAWAII	49	-1.4%
CALIFORNIA	49	-1.4%
CONNECTICUT	51	-2.1%

STATE	REVISIO 1992 RANKING	SEPT. 1992 RATE
IDAHO	1	4.1%
MONTANA	2	3.5%
UTAH	3	3.4%
COLORADO	3	3.4%
ARIZONA	5	3.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA	6	3.2%
ARKANSAS	7	2.9%
NEVADA	8	2.8%
MINNESOTA	9	2.7%
MISSISSIPPI	10	2.6%
KENTUCKY	11	2.5%
WISCONSIN	12	2.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	13	2.1%
GEORGIA	13	2.1%
TENNESSEE	15	2.0%
NORTH DAKOTA	15	2.0%
NEW MEXICO	17	1.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	17	1.7%
ALABAMA	17	1.7%
OREGON	20	1.5%
WEST VIRGINIA	20	1.5%
DELAWARE	20	1.5%
WASHINGTON	23	1.4%
TEXAS	24	1.3%
ALASKA	24	1.3%
FLORIDA	26	1.2%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	27	1.1%
INDIANA	28	1.0%
IOWA	28	1.0%
RHODE ISLAND	28	1.0%
KANSAS	31	0.9%
MAINE	32	0.8%
LOUISIANA	33	0.7%
OHIO	34	0.6%
VIRGINIA	35	0.5%
UNITED STATES		0.4%
MICHIGAN	36	0.4%
NEBRASKA	37	0.3%
WYOMING	38	0.2%
MISSOURI	39	0.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	40	-0.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	41	-0.2%
VERMONT	42	-0.6%
ILLINOIS	42	-0.6%
HAWAII	44	-0.8%
MARYLAND	45	-1.0%
OKLAHOMA	45	-1.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	47	-1.4%
NEW YORK	48	-1.7%
NEW JERSEY	49	-1.8%
CALIFORNIA	50	-2.0%
CONNECTICUT	51	-2.1%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

National Labor Update from the U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics September 1993

U.S. Employment - September 1993 Overview

On October 8, 1993, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" release that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained unchanged at 6.7 percent in September, after falling one tenth of a point in August. The unemployment rate declined even though employment fell by 253,000, as unemployment also fell, by 144,000 and the number of those not in the labor force rose by 573,000. The unemployment rate was 5.4 percent in July 1990, when the recent recession began. The unemployment rate for adult men fell one tenth of a point to 6.3 percent, the rate for adult women remained at 5.7 percent, while the rate for those aged 16-19 of both sexes was 17.4 percent (down eight tenths of a percentage point). The September rate for Blacks was up by one tenth of a point to 12.6 percent. The rate for Hispanics was unchanged at 9.7 percent. The rate for Whites was down by one tenth of a point to 5.8 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was down by 253,000 in September to 119.457 million, after rising by 409,000 last month, and the employment-population ratio was down by two tenths of a point to 61.6 percent. The employment-to-population ratio is three tenths of a point higher than in September of last year. The civilian labor force (now at 127.975 million) has risen 701,000 or 0.6 percent over last September, while the labor force participation rate (66.0 percent) was down two tenths of a point over the month, and three tenths of a point since last September.

The median duration of unemployment was 9.1 weeks in September (this measure has decreased by two tenths since September 1992, but has increased since late spring). 3.113 million (or 36.3 percent of the total) unemployed workers had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in September 1993, compared to 3.522 million or 36.5 percent in September 1992. The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job was 55.3 percent in September, down from 56.5 percent in September 1992. Job losers totaled 4.726 million in September 1993, compared to 922 thousand job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.062 million) and new entrants (842 thousand) constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data) (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 1.122 million in the third quarter of 1993, a decrease of 80,000 from the previous quarter. The total of discouraged workers has decreased by 12,000 in 1993. The estimate of discouraged workers has decreased by 3,000 or 0.3 percent since third quarter 1992.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in September, by 156,000 jobs to 110.453 million, following a revised July to August decrease of 41,000. Nonfarm jobs have increased by 1.779 million or +1.6 percent since last September, with increases occurring in the service-producing sector and decreases in the goods-producing sector. The goods-producing industries lost 8,000 jobs over the month and 125,000 jobs over the year. The service-producing industries gained 164,000 jobs over the month, with broad-based increases in wholesale and retail trade, transportation, services, finance, insurance & real estate. Government was up 71,000 jobs over the month and 177,000 over the year.

Range of Unemployment Measures (Household Survey Data)

Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer remained unchanged at 2.4 percent of the labor force in September. Job losers were down two tenths of a point to 3.7 percent of the civilian labor force, while unemployed persons 25 years of age and older increased by one tenth of a point to 5.6 percent of the comparable labor force. Unemployed full-time jobseekers fell one tenth of a percentage point to 6.4 percent of the full-time civilian labor force this month. A variant unemployment rate designed to account for involuntarily part-time workers was 9.3 percent in September. The most comprehensive variant, which takes discouraged workers into account, was 10.3 percent in the first, 10.4 in the second, and 10.2 percent in the third quarter of 1993.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	September 1993	August 1993	September 1992	CHANGE FROM	
				Aug. '93	Sep. '92
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	3,955	4,366	4,472	-411	-517
Continued Claims	43,623	49,402	48,016	-5,779	-4,393
# Insured Unemployed *	9,648	10,874	10,799	-1,226	-1,151
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.8	2.0	2.0		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	1,530	1,554	1,738	-24	-208
Final Payments	881	900	890	-19	-9
Weeks Compensated	31,230	35,599	34,259	-4,369	-3,029
Net Benefit Payments	\$4,575,488	\$5,144,421	\$4,874,547	-\$568,933	-\$299,059
Average Weekly Check	\$146.51	\$144.51	\$142.29	\$2.00	\$4.22

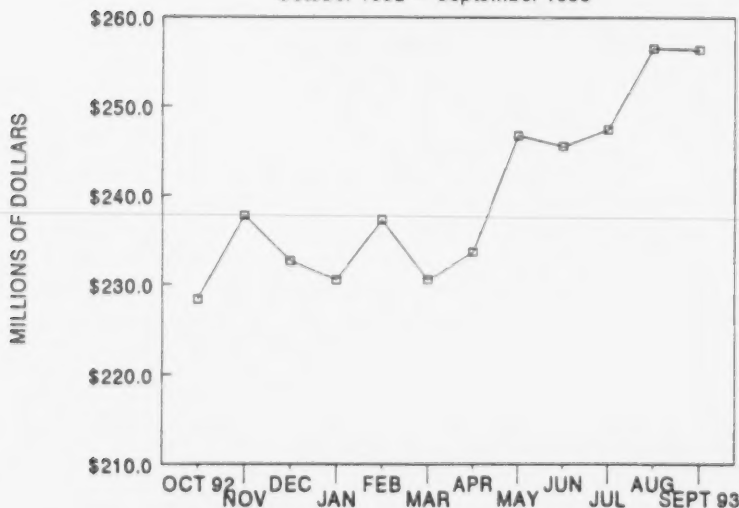
* Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.

New claims for unemployment continued their seasonal decline with an over-the-month decrease of 411 or 9.4 percent. In addition, the number of insured unemployed per week fell 5,779 or 11.7 percent as workers began returning to work following the start of the school year. The insured unemployment rate fell to 1.8 percent from 2.0 percent computed for August.

Following the decline in insured unemployment, the amount of benefit paid fell almost \$569,000 from August but the average weekly check rose by \$2.00 to \$146.51. The number of new beneficiaries remained virtually unchanged, totalling 1,530 for the month, a decline of 1.5 percent from August. Over-the-year, however, new beneficiaries are down by almost 12 percent. Benefit exhaustees, on the other hand, fell only two percent from August and one percent from September of 1992.

Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund

October 1992 - September 1993



Deposits	\$7,690,886
Disbursements	\$7,829,120
Balance	\$256,413,337

Summer Youth Employment

By Jolene Slown, Labor Economist

Many of New Mexico's young people had the opportunity this summer to explore various career paths through the New Mexico summer youth employment and training program. The program served 4,780 economically disadvantaged youth ranging in age from 14 through 21. The youth were employed for seven weeks from June 14th until July 30th and were given a chance to learn useful job skills and earn a paycheck. Some of the most common occupations included clerical assistants and recreational and group leaders. Approximately 30 percent or over 1,400 of the participants in the program also were involved in remedial education and academic enrichment programs in cooperation with New Mexico's public school system.

A nationwide program entitled Summer Challenge is the equivalent to the New Mexico summer youth employment and training program. The U.S. Department of Labor's program employed over 600,000 individuals this past summer. The national program employment criteria was the same as New Mexico's allowing the nation's economically disadvantaged youth to learn about a variety of occupational opportunities. Summer Challenge also supported remedial education and academic enrichment programs for the participating young people.

Summer Youth Employment by State

Alabama	8,990
Alaska	990
Arizona	7,560
Arkansas	6,450
California	71,290
Colorado	6,560
Connecticut	6,640
Delaware	1,620
District of Columbia	5,800
Florida	30,660
Georgia	11,820
Hawaii	1,310
Idaho	1,850
Iowa	2,780
Illinois	32,110
Indiana	9,000
Kansas	2,520
Kentucky	11,600
Louisiana	18,550
Maine	2,520
Maryland	10,260
Massachusetts	17,900
Michigan	24,440
Minnesota	7,420
Mississippi	8,200
Missouri	9,410

Montana	1,680
Nebraska	1,530
Nevada	2,220
New Hampshire	1,430
New Jersey	16,930
New Mexico	4,780
New York	73,090
North Carolina	10,760
North Dakota	1,310
Ohio	21,310
Oklahoma	6,630
Oregon	4,640
Pennsylvania	29,320
Rhode Island	2,300
South Carolina	8,680
South Dakota	1,680
Tennessee	11,830
Texas	43,050
United States	600,000
Utah	2,120
Vermont	1,590
Virginia	9,140
Washington	6,450
West Virginia	8,420
Wisconsin	6,600
Wyoming	740

New Mexico 1991 and 1992 Annual Average Pay: Regional Comparison by Industry

By Gerry Bradley, Labor Economist
(Tables prepared by Jolene Slown, Labor Economist)

This article will compare New Mexico annual average pay, overall and by industry, in 1991 and 1992 with the United States and with the southwest regional states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, Oklahoma, Texas and Utah. Tables accompanying the article provide comparisons of annual average pay by industry with the national average for each of the selected states, the percentage change of annual average pay between 1991 and 1992, and the annual average pay percentage change between 1991 and 1992 for the selected states and the nation as a whole. The level and rate of change of annual average pay is an important factor in accounting for the low ranking (48th out of all states and the District of Columbia) that New Mexico occupies in the national per capita income comparisons, as well as an indicator of the economic well-being of the New Mexico working population.

The first two accompanying tables, entitled "Annual Average Pay by Industry", which present 1991 and 1992 annual average pay by industry by state, demonstrate that New Mexico falls below neighboring states in total annual average pay. New Mexico's total annual average pay in 1992

New Mexico's total annual average pay in 1992 was \$20,097 in 1992, up from \$19,365 in 1991.

was \$20,097 in 1992, up from \$19,365 in 1991. In 1992, Texas ranked highest of states near New Mexico, with an annual average pay of \$25,260 (up from \$23,899 in 1991), followed by Colorado at \$24,709 (up from \$23,609 in 1991), Nevada at \$23,930 (up from \$22,293), Arizona at \$22,744 (up from \$21,687), Oklahoma at \$21,521 (up from \$20,794), and Utah at \$21,515 (up from \$20,401). California total annual average pay was \$28,311, up from 1991, when it was \$26,853.

The tables entitled "Annual Average Pay by Industry" also provide data for assessing New Mexico's position for each major industrial classification. New Mexico's annual average pay in the goods-producing industries - mining, construction, and manufacturing - falls at the bottom of the regional comparison. Annual average pay in New Mexico for mining is \$34,215 or 82.4% of the U.S. annual average, the lowest of all the regional states. Utah's mining pay, at \$38,609 or 93% of U.S., fell closest to New Mexico. New Mexico levels of annual average pay in construction (\$20,254 and 74% of U.S.) and manufacturing (\$24,873 and 78.1% of U.S.) are also the lowest of states in the region.

In transportation, communications & utilities, New Mexico's annual average pay (\$29,130 and 88.6% of U.S.) was nearly tied with Nevada (\$29,154 and 88.7), for last in the regional ranking. New Mexico's annual average pay in wholesale trade (\$24,577 and 74.6%) also fell below all regional states. Annual pay in the retail trade sector (\$12,258 and 88.8% of U.S.) was above Utah's level (\$11,992 and 86.8% of U.S.). Annual average pay in the New Mexico finance, insurance & real estate (FIRE) sector (\$22,875 and 65.7% of U.S.) was the lowest of any of the regional states. New Mexico's annual average pay in services (\$21,385 and 87.8% of U.S.) was higher than both Utah (\$20,992 and 86.2%) and Oklahoma (\$19,082 and 78.4%) due to relatively high wages in engineering and technical services due to the presence of U.S. Department of Energy contractor Sandia Corporation and its subcontractors in Albuquerque. New Mexico (\$24,173 and 87.5%) also ranks above two nearby states in the government sector, Oklahoma (\$22,317 and 80.8%) and Utah (\$23,827 and 86.2%).

The second set of tables presented after the text of this article ranks growth rates for annual average pay on an overall and an industrial sector basis for the U.S. and the southwest regional states. This indicator is a measure of the strength of the demand for labor over the year. A larger percentage increase indicates stronger demand for labor in a sector. The ranking shows that New Mexico, at 3.8%, ranked seventh out of eight for growth in annual pay between 1991 and 1992. The U.S. overall growth rate in annual pay was 5.7%. New Mexico ranked sixth (7.1%) in mining, first (5.2%) in construction, and eighth in manufacturing (3.9%). The U.S.

New Mexico ranked sixth (7.1%) in mining, first (5.2%) in construction and eighth in manufacturing (3.9%)

growth rates were 6.9% in mining, 2.5% in construction and 5.8% in manufacturing.

New Mexico ranked eighth in growth in annual pay in the transportation, communications & utilities sector (0.7%), ranked seventh in wholesale trade at 3.5%, and fourth at 5.2% in retail trade. U.S. annual pay increased by 5.5% in wholesale and 4.8% in retail trade. New Mexico ranked seventh at 8.1% in finance, insurance & real estate, seventh at 4.0% in services and fourth at 4.1% in government. U.S. increases were 12.3%, 5.6% and 4.0% respectively for FIRE, services and government.

Annual Average Pay by Industry, 1992
Selected State Comparison

INDUSTRY	UNITED STATES	ARIZONA	CALIFORNIA	COLORADO	NEVADA	NEW MEXICO	OKLAHOMA	TEXAS	UTAH
TOTAL									
ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	\$25,553	\$22,744	\$28,311	\$24,709	\$23,930	\$20,097	\$21,521	\$25,260	\$21,515
% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		89.0%	110.8%	96.7%	93.6%	78.6%	84.2%	98.9%	84.2%
MINING									
ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	\$41,535	\$40,420	\$47,986	\$46,390	\$41,293	\$34,213	\$38,716	\$48,107	\$38,609
% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		97.3%	115.5%	111.7%	99.4%	82.4%	93.2%	115.8%	93.0%
CONSTRUCTION									
ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	\$27,382	\$23,432	\$30,883	\$26,437	\$30,095	\$20,254	\$21,611	\$25,898	\$22,540
% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		85.6%	112.8%	96.5%	109.9%	74.0%	78.9%	94.6%	82.3%
MANUFACTURING									
ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	\$31,836	\$32,019	\$35,754	\$32,881	\$30,588	\$24,873	\$27,931	\$31,530	\$26,967
% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		100.6%	112.3%	103.3%	96.1%	78.1%	87.7%	99.0%	84.7%
TCPU									
ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	\$32,861	\$29,578	\$35,625	\$34,263	\$29,154	\$29,130	\$31,666	\$32,627	\$31,075
% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		90.0%	108.4%	104.3%	88.7%	88.6%	96.4%	99.3%	94.6%
WHOLESALE TRADE									
ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	\$32,931	\$29,663	\$34,964	\$32,267	\$31,472	\$24,577	\$26,418	\$33,011	\$26,953
% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		90.1%	106.2%	98.0%	95.6%	74.6%	80.2%	100.2%	81.8%
RETAIL TRADE									
ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	\$13,810	\$13,577	\$16,134	\$13,635	\$15,710	\$12,258	\$11,994	\$13,828	\$11,992
% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		78.3%	116.8%	98.7%	113.8%	88.8%	86.9%	100.1%	86.8%
FIRE									
ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	\$34,824	\$28,911	\$35,948	\$30,016	\$27,446	\$22,875	\$24,351	\$31,236	\$25,101
% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		83.0%	103.2%	86.2%	78.8%	65.7%	69.9%	89.7%	72.1%
SERVICES									
ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	\$24,346	\$21,763	\$28,558	\$23,420	\$23,206	\$21,385	\$19,082	\$23,572	\$20,992
% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		89.4%	117.3%	96.2%	95.3%	87.8%	78.4%	96.8%	86.2%
GOVERNMENT									
ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	\$27,634	\$25,053	\$32,149	\$26,576	\$30,002	\$24,173	\$22,317	\$24,275	\$23,827
% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		90.7%	116.3%	96.2%	108.6%	87.5%	80.8%	87.8%	86.2%

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Annual Average Pay by Industry, 1991
Selected State Comparison

INDUSTRY	UNITED STATES	ARIZONA	CALIFORNIA	COLORADO	NEVADA	NEW MEXICO	OKLAHOMA	TEXAS	UTAH
TOTAL									
ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	\$24,178	\$21,687	\$26,853	\$23,609	\$22,293	\$19,365	\$20,794	\$23,899	\$20,401
% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		89.7%	111.1%	97.6%	92.2%	80.1%	86.0%	98.8%	84.4%
MINING									
ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	\$38,846	\$37,018	\$43,609	\$45,078	\$38,752	\$31,947	\$36,121	\$43,709	\$36,017
% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		95.3%	112.3%	116.0%	99.8%	82.2%	93.0%	112.5%	92.7%
CONSTRUCTION									
ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	\$26,711	\$22,744	\$30,164	\$25,427	\$28,709	\$19,253	\$21,173	\$24,826	\$23,009
% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		85.1%	112.9%	95.2%	107.5%	72.1%	79.3%	92.9%	86.1%
MANUFACTURING									
ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	\$30,083	\$30,677	\$33,647	\$31,365	\$26,900	\$23,938	\$26,563	\$29,809	\$25,720
% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		102.0%	111.8%	104.3%	89.4%	79.6%	88.3%	99.1%	85.5%
TCPU									
ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	\$31,166	\$28,823	\$33,695	\$32,780	\$27,544	\$28,921	\$30,464	\$30,557	\$30,286
% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		92.5%	108.1%	105.2%	88.4%	92.8%	97.7%	98.0%	97.2%
WHOLESALE TRADE									
ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	\$31,226	\$28,166	\$33,500	\$30,566	\$29,197	\$23,743	\$25,293	\$31,409	\$26,556
% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		90.2%	107.3%	97.9%	93.5%	76.0%	81.0%	100.6%	85.0%
RETAIL TRADE									
ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	\$13,183	\$12,850	\$15,507	\$13,031	\$14,850	\$11,648	\$11,612	\$13,164	\$11,158
% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		97.5%	117.6%	98.8%	112.6%	88.4%	88.1%	99.9%	84.6%
FIRE									
ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	\$31,013	\$26,069	\$33,207	\$27,434	\$25,165	\$21,160	\$22,810	\$28,341	\$22,889
% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		84.1%	107.1%	88.5%	81.1%	68.2%	73.5%	91.4%	73.8%
SERVICES									
ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	\$23,050	\$20,838	\$26,837	\$22,360	\$21,504	\$20,553	\$18,385	\$22,211	\$19,154
% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		90.4%	116.4%	97.0%	93.3%	89.2%	79.8%	96.4%	83.1%
GOVERNMENT									
ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	\$26,567	\$24,592	\$30,999	\$25,701	\$28,396	\$23,220	\$21,579	\$23,132	\$22,746
% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		92.6%	116.7%	96.7%	106.9%	87.4%	81.2%	87.1%	85.6%

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Annual Average Pay by Industry Percentage Change 1991 - 1992
Selected State Comparison

INDUSTRY	UNITED STATES	ARIZONA	CALIFORNIA	COLORADO	NEVADA	NEW MEXICO	OKLAHOMA	TEXAS	UTAH
TOTAL									
ABSOLUTE CHANGE	\$1,375	\$1,057	\$1,458	\$1,100	\$1,637	\$732	\$727	\$1,361	\$1,114
PERCENTAGE CHANGE	5.7%	4.9%	5.4%	4.7%	7.3%	3.8%	3.5%	5.7%	5.5%
MINING									
ABSOLUTE CHANGE	\$2,689	\$3,402	\$4,377	\$1,312	\$2,541	\$2,268	\$2,595	\$4,398	\$2,592
PERCENTAGE CHANGE	6.9%	9.2%	10.0%	2.9%	6.6%	7.1%	7.2%	10.1%	7.2%
CONSTRUCTION									
ABSOLUTE CHANGE	\$671	\$688	\$719	\$1,010	\$1,386	\$1,001	\$438	\$1,072	-\$469
PERCENTAGE CHANGE	2.5%	3.0%	2.4%	4.0%	4.8%	5.2%	2.1%	4.3%	-2.0%
MANUFACTURING									
ABSOLUTE CHANGE	\$1,753	\$1,342	\$2,107	\$1,516	\$3,688	\$935	\$1,368	\$1,721	\$1,247
PERCENTAGE CHANGE	5.8%	4.4%	6.3%	4.8%	13.7%	3.9%	5.2%	5.8%	4.8%
TCPU									
ABSOLUTE CHANGE	\$1,695	\$755	\$1,930	\$1,483	\$1,610	\$209	\$1,202	\$2,070	\$789
PERCENTAGE CHANGE	5.4%	2.6%	5.7%	4.5%	5.8%	0.7%	3.9%	6.8%	2.6%
WHOLESALE TRADE									
ABSOLUTE CHANGE	\$1,705	\$1,497	\$1,464	\$1,701	\$2,275	\$834	\$1,125	\$1,602	\$397
PERCENTAGE CHANGE	5.5%	5.3%	4.4%	5.6%	7.8%	3.5%	4.4%	5.1%	1.5%
RETAIL TRADE									
ABSOLUTE CHANGE	\$627	\$727	\$627	\$604	\$860	\$610	\$382	\$664	\$834
PERCENTAGE CHANGE	4.8%	5.7%	4.0%	4.6%	5.8%	5.2%	3.3%	5.0%	7.5%
FIRE									
ABSOLUTE CHANGE	\$3,811	\$2,842	\$2,741	\$2,582	\$2,281	\$1,715	\$1,541	\$2,895	\$2,212
PERCENTAGE CHANGE	12.3%	10.9%	8.3%	9.4%	9.1%	8.1%	6.8%	10.2%	9.7%
SERVICES									
ABSOLUTE CHANGE	\$1,296	\$925	\$1,721	\$1,060	\$1,702	\$832	\$697	\$1,361	\$1,838
PERCENTAGE CHANGE	5.6%	4.4%	6.4%	4.7%	7.9%	4.0%	3.8%	6.1%	9.6%
GOVERNMENT									
ABSOLUTE CHANGE	\$1,067	\$461	\$1,150	\$875	\$1,606	\$953	\$738	\$1,143	\$1,081
PERCENTAGE CHANGE	4.0%	1.9%	3.7%	3.4%	5.7%	4.1%	3.4%	4.9%	4.8%

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Annual Average Pay by Industry Percentage Change 1991 - 1992
Ranked by State in Region

TOTAL		MINING		CONSTR.		MANUF.		TCPU		WHSE. TRADE		RETAIL TRADE		FIRE		SERVICES		GOV.	
7.3% NV	1	10.1% TX	1	5.2% NM	1	13.7% NV	1	6.8% TX	1	7.8% NV	1	7.5% UT	1	12.3% US		9.6% UT	1	5.7% NV	1
5.7% US		10.0% CA	2	4.8% NV	2	6.3% CA	2	5.8% NV	2	5.6% CO	2	5.8% NV	2	10.9% AZ	1	7.9% NV	2	4.9% TX	2
5.7% TX	2	9.2% AZ	3	4.3% TX	3	5.6% US		5.7% CA	3	5.5% US		5.7% AZ	3	10.2% TX	2	6.4% CA	3	4.8% UT	3
5.5% UT	3	7.2% UT	4	4.0% CO	4	5.8% TX	3	5.4% US		5.3% AZ	3	5.2% NM	4	9.7% UT	3	6.1% TX	4	4.1% NM	4
5.4% CA	4	7.2% OK	4	3.0% AZ	5	5.2% OK	4	4.5% CO	4	5.1% TX	4	5.0% TX	5	9.4% CO	4	5.6% US		4.0% US	
4.9% AZ	5	7.1% NM	6	2.5% US		4.8% CO	5	3.9% OK	5	4.4% CA	5	4.8% US		9.1% NV	5	4.7% CO	5	3.7% CA	5
4.7% CO	6	6.9% US		2.4% CA	6	4.8% UT	5	2.6% AZ	6	4.4% OK	5	4.6% CO	6	8.3% CA	6	4.4% AZ	6	3.4% CO	6
3.8% NM	7	6.6% NV	7	2.1% OK	7	4.4% AZ	7	2.6% UT	6	3.5% NM	7	4.0% CA	7	8.1% NM	7	4.0% NM	7	3.4% OK	6
3.5% OK	8	2.9% CO	8	-2.0% UT	8	3.9% NM	8	0.7% NM	8	1.5% UT	8	3.3% OK	8	6.8% OK	8	3.8% OK	8	1.9% AZ	8

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

McKinley County Economic Patterns

McKinley County is unique among New Mexico counties in terms of its population composition, as well as an especially severe problem of poverty. McKinley County, which is located in the west central part of the state bordering Arizona, is one of New Mexico's larger counties in terms of population, ranking 6th of New Mexico counties with 60,686 residents as counted by the 1990 census. McKinley County's most significant population center is Gallup (population 19,154). Neighboring San Juan County (population 91,605) is significantly larger, while Cibola (population 23,794) and Catron counties (2,563) are smaller. The population of McKinley County has a large Native American majority (43,570 or 71.8 percent) and a significant Hispanic component (7,764 or 12.8 percent). The total population of McKinley County grew by 7.5 percent over the decade of the 1980s (1980-1990), while the Hispanic population grew by 1.6 percent, and the American Indian population increased by 17.5 percent.

McKinley County per capita personal income, at \$9,337, was 66.1 percent of the state average in 1990 and \$9,700 or 65.9 percent of the state average in 1991, the latest year for which county personal income figures are available. (New Mexico per capita personal income is about 77 percent of the U.S. national average). McKinley placed 31 out of 33 in a ranking of New Mexico counties by per capita personal income level. McKinley is by almost any measure a very poor county. According to data from the 1990 U.S. Census, McKinley ranked 33rd out of all counties in the country, and first of New Mexico counties, by percentage of county population below the poverty level. McKinley was the poorest county in New Mexico, according to the 1990 census, ranking behind Guadalupe, Mora, Luna, San Miguel, Socorro, and San Juan counties. The county rate of food stamp reciprocity, a widely accepted measure of economic and social distress, was 29.7 percent in McKinley County in July 1993, ranking the county first of New Mexico counties (according to the September 1993, issue of the Monthly Statistical Report of the New Mexico Human Services Department). The Census Bureau reported that Gallup had a poverty rate of 23 percent.

McKinley County, a fairly rural county lacking a base in the goods-producing industries with the significant exception of mining (which accounted for 4.3 percent of employment in the fourth quarter of 1992), has experienced chronic unem-

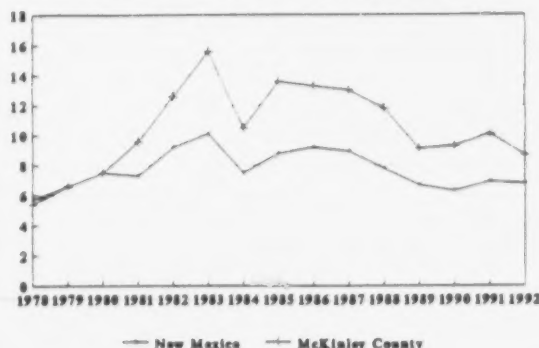
ployment problems over the last twelve years, as it has for many decades. The unemployment rate rose from 7.5 percent in 1980 to a high of 15.6 percent in 1983, reflecting the impact of the national recession of 1981-82 and the collapse of the uranium industry, and has remained at between two and three points above the state-wide average through 1993. The state unemployment rate, by comparison, was 7.5 percent in 1980 and 6.3 percent in 1990, before it rose to 6.9 percent in 1991 and 6.8 percent in 1992. A major factor underlying the chronically high unemployment rate in McKinley County has been a lack of diversity in the employment structure, including a reliance on the uranium industry until the mid-1980's. The annual average unemployment rate in the years 1990, 1991 and 1992, at 9.3, 10.1 and 8.7

percent respectively, reflected the inability of McKinley County to break a pattern of fairly high unemployment that has prevailed since the early 1980's. The unemployment rate went from 10.5 percent in January 1992 to a low of 7.2 percent in November, and seems to be headed toward a similar pattern in 1993. The preliminary unemployment rate in McKinley County for September 1993, the latest month available, was 9.2 percent, which placed McKinley tenth highest in a ranking of

New Mexico counties. McKinley County had ranked 15th in September of 1992. Counties in northwestern New Mexico tend to rank toward the high end in the unemployment ranking, with San Juan County ranked 8th.

The industrial pattern of McKinley County was heavily weighted toward three sectors in the fourth quarter of 1992: services (18.7 percent of employment), retail trade (28.3 percent), and local government (16.2 percent). Retail trade and services both rely heavily on tourism, as the availability of sites for anthropological sight-seeing make McKinley County a destination for tourists year round. Retail trade accounted for 28.3 percent of McKinley County employment in the fourth quarter of 1992, up one and one-fifth points from 27.1 percent a year earlier. Services employment also grew substantially, from 17.7 percent in 1991-IV to 18.7 percent in 1992-IV, while local government decreased its share slightly, dropping from 16.5 percent to 16.2 percent over the year. Total employment in the county outperformed the state in the period, increasing by 4.3 percent over the year, a year in which New Mexico employment had increased by 3.8 percent.

New Mexico and McKinley County
Annual Average Unemployment Rates



QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION
4TH QUARTER COMPARISON 1991-1992
(Average Employment)

MC KINLEY COUNTY

SECTORS	Q4 1991 Employment	Q4 1992 Employment	Actual Change	Percent Change
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	17,524	18,279	755	4.3%
Agric., Forestry, Fish.	22	29	7	31.8%
Mining	811	780	(31)	-3.8%
Construction	553	539	(14)	-2.5%
Manufacturing	825	796	(29)	-3.5%
Transportation & Public Utilities	649	602	(47)	-7.2%
Wholesale Trade	711	757	46	6.5%
Retail Trade	4,755	5,168	413	8.7%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	385	394	9	2.3%
Services & Miscellaneous	3,103	3,412	309	10.0%
Federal Government	2,395	2,454	59	2.5%
State Government	428	386	(42)	-9.8%
Local Government	2,886	2,962	76	2.6%

SECTOR SHARE PERCENTAGE	Q4 1991	Q4 1992
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES		
Agric., Forestry, Fish.	0.1%	0.2%
Mining	4.6%	4.3%
Construction	3.2%	2.9%
Manufacturing	4.7%	4.4%
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.7%	3.3%
Wholesale Trade	4.1%	4.1%
Retail Trade	27.1%	28.3%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2.2%	2.2%
Services & Miscellaneous	17.7%	18.7%
Federal Government	13.7%	13.4%
State Government	2.4%	2.1%
Local Government	16.5%	16.2%

Source: Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202 Program, Actuarial Research Section, New Mexico Dept. of Labor

Prepared by: Labor Market Information Section

Economic Research and Analysis Bureau

New Mexico Department of Labor

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QUARTERLY WAGE INFORMATION
4TH QUARTER COMPARISON 1991 - 1992
(Average Weekly Wages)

MC KINLEY COUNTY

SECTORS	Q4 1991	Q4 1992	Q4 1991	Q4 1992
	Nominal Dollars	Nominal Dollars	Real Dollars*	Real Dollars*
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	\$378.94	\$388.73	\$274.99	\$273.75
Agric., Forestry, Fish.	\$279.92	\$271.35	\$203.13	\$191.09
Mining	\$932.05	\$873.03	\$676.38	\$614.81
Construction	\$413.53	\$362.47	\$300.09	\$255.26
Manufacturing	\$390.81	\$435.71	\$283.61	\$306.84
Transportation & Public Utilities	\$601.85	\$693.00	\$436.76	\$488.03
Wholesale Trade	\$398.74	\$364.64	\$289.36	\$256.79
Retail Trade	\$247.08	\$253.93	\$179.30	\$178.82
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	\$324.52	\$360.12	\$235.50	\$253.61
Services & Miscellaneous	\$289.48	\$302.51	\$210.07	\$213.04
Federal Government	\$513.90	\$583.90	\$372.93	\$411.20
State Government	\$400.15	\$415.43	\$290.38	\$292.56
Local Government	\$364.84	\$371.98	\$264.76	\$261.96

PERCENT CHANGE	Q4/91toQ4/92	Q4/91toQ4/92
	Nominal Dollars	Real Dollars*
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	2.6%	-0.4%
Agric., Forestry, Fish.	-3.1%	-5.9%
Mining	-6.3%	-9.1%
Construction	-12.3%	-14.9%
Manufacturing	11.5%	8.2%
Transportation & Public Utilities	15.1%	11.7%
Wholesale Trade	-8.6%	-11.3%
Retail Trade	2.8%	-0.3%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11.0%	7.7%
Services & Miscellaneous	4.5%	1.4%
Federal Government	13.6%	10.3%
State Government	3.8%	0.7%
Local Government	2.0%	-1.1%

*Adjusted to the 1982-84 CPI-U Index

Source: Covered Employment and Wages, ES-202 Program, Actuarial Research Section, New Mexico Dept. of Labor

Prepared by: Labor Market Information Section

Economic Research and Analysis Bureau

New Mexico Department of Labor

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New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide:

The U.S. Census Bureau recently published a report entitled "Public Education Finances: 1991", which provides data on the finances of large public elementary-secondary school systems for fiscal year 1991. The Albuquerque public school system derives 81 percent of its revenues from state sources, 12 percent from local sources and 7 percent from federal sources. The national average revenue proportions were 47 percent state, 47 percent local and 6 percent federal, indicating that New Mexico has historically opted to emphasize the state general fund and general tax levies as the source for public school funding. The cost per pupil in the Albuquerque public school system was \$4,356 in 1991, compared to an national annual average cost per pupil of \$4,938. The cost of instructional salaries per pupil was \$1,909 in Albuquerque, compared to \$2,213 nationally.

According to the September 1993 issue of *U.S. Housing Markets*, published by Lomas Mortgage USA, 2,323 housing permits were granted in New Mexico in the second quarter of 1993, up by 17.4 percent over the 1992 level. In other housing developments, there were 27,700 sales of existing homes in New Mexico in the second quarter of 1993, an increase of 1.1 percent over second quarter 1992.

The New Mexico Human Services Department *Monthly Statistical Report*, prepared monthly by Income Support Division economists Jeff Repichowski and Weinong Zhu, provides data on an array of assistance programs administered by the Human Services Dept. The September issue of the Report contains program information through July 1993. The introduction to the Report notes that the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) Standard of Need increased to 36 percent of the 1993 federal poverty guideline figure in July 1993. This change increased AFDC payments by an estimated \$32.86 per month. The interruption of a three-month trend of declining AFDC caseload is attributed to the increase in the standard of need. The number of Food Stamp cases in New Mexico decreased by 520 during the month of July, 1993, compared with a decrease of 424 cases in June. The number of Food Stamp cases has increased by 4,483 or 5.6 percent over July, 1992. According to the Report, 32 percent of the total decrease for July, 1993 came from Dona Ana County. The number of AFDC cases in New Mexico increased by 722 during July, 1993, a rate of 2.3 percent. The AFDC growth rate had been -0.4 percent in June 1993 and -0.1 percent in May 1993. The total number of Medicaid eligibles was unavailable for June and July 1993. The number of General Assistance cases in New Mexico decreased by 2 during the month of July 1993. New Mexico has 155 more General Assistance cases than in July 1992, a 12.4 percent increase.

According to a table in *New Mexico Progress* credited to the New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department, New Mexico gross receipts from retail trade were up 10.3 percent in the April to June 1993 period compared to the same period one year ago. Albuquerque gross receipts from retail trade were up 7.7 percent, Las Cruces gross receipts were up 9.2 percent and Santa Fe gross receipts were up 12.3 percent.

The October 1993 issue of the *Gas Marketing Newsletter* published by the New Mexico Natural Gas Marketing Bureau includes a table showing that New Mexico natural gas production in the first seven months of 1993 was up 16.2 percent over the same period in 1992. Total state production through July was 801,749,685 Mcf in 1993 and 690,004,636 Mcf in 1992. Total production of natural gas in July 1993 was 114,117,224 Mcf, compared to 109,780,991 Mcf in 1992, a 4 percent increase. New Mexico counties with significant natural gas production include Chaves, Eddy, Lea, Roosevelt McKinley, Rio Arriba, San Juan and Sandoval.

The September 1993 issue of the *New Mexico Business Current Economic Report* features an article entitled "Recent Developments in the New Mexico Economy" by economist Larry Waldman. The article states that the outlook for the New Mexico economy is for strong personal income growth of 7.2 percent in 1993 and 7.6 percent in 1994. Low inflation will result in real disposable income growth of 3.7 percent in 1993 and 1994. Nonagricultural employment growth will reach 2.3 percent in 1993 but jump to 3.5 percent in 1994.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

In the second quarter of 1993, Albuquerque single family housing permits increased to 955 or by 30 percent, according to *U.S. Housing Markets*, published by Lomas Mortgage USA. The report makes the point that 1993 could be the Albuquerque housing market's best year for homebuilding since the late 1970's. Single family permits were running about one-fourth higher than 1992 - which was a very good year. Multifamily permits had risen to 82. The median existing home price moved up 11 percent over second quarter 1992, to \$101,000. The rental vacancy rate in Albuquerque had fallen to 2.4 percent in the second quarter of 1993, compared to 5.0 percent in the second quarter of 1992 and 7.2 percent in second quarter 1991.

Applied Research Associates of Albuquerque will perform high explosive and propellant testing and research at an experimental shock physics laboratory under an \$11.5 million federal contract. The work will be done in Albuquerque and at the White Sands Missile Range.

Grants Area, Cibola County:

McKinley Paper Company, located about 20 miles northwest of Grants, is hiring workers to begin employment next year. The \$75 million recycling paper company is expected to provide 60 jobs in the Cibola County Area and a spinoff of 100 jobs state wide in the recycling industry.

The **Center for Disease Control** has awarded a \$373,831 grant to the New Mexico Department of health to help combat the hantavirus. The one year grant which began in September, will fund a project titled the Hantavirus Surveillance and Prevention Program. The program will consist of surveillance activities, epidemiologic studies, laboratory investigations, prevention and control activities, public and professional education and assessment of rodent populations.

Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:

The U.S. Department of Energy has decided to forgo nuclear waste tests at the **Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP)**. The abandonment of the 5-year-old test plan will save the federal government more than \$100 million during the next few years. The decision means that WIPP will not be operational until 1998 at the earliest. The Department of Energy had hoped to open the site in 1988, but has delayed the opening many times.

Los Alamos Area, Los Alamos County:

Los Alamos National Laboratory had a total economic impact of \$2.97 billion last year on three neighboring New Mexico counties, according to a Department of Energy report recently released. This total economic impact amounted to nearly 35 percent of the \$8.56 billion economic activity generated by businesses and institutions in the tri-county region composed of Los Alamos, Santa Fe, and Rio Arriba counties.

Española Area, Rio Arriba County:

The city of Española will be receiving \$2.6 million to improve its water system. The award is a partial grant and partial loan through the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development Administration. The funds are to be used to drill two wells, construct two storage tanks and connections to the existing water systems.

Jicarilla Reservation, Rio Arriba and Sandoval Counties:

An **Albuquerque Company** has been awarded a \$3.2 million contract for rehabilitation of highways on the Jicarilla reservation. The contract, awarded to the **Twin Mountain Construction Company**, is to reconstruct Highway 537 which runs between Dulce and Cuba. Twin Mountain employs approximately 100 people and about 20 will be employed on

the Highway 537 project. The work must be completed by December 1994.

Jemez Area, Sandoval County:

The Rural Electrification Administration recently approved a \$4.2 million loan for **Jemez Mountains Electric Cooperative** for system improvements. The proceeds of the loan will be used for the construction of lines and the new El Llano substation. The major construction of the El Llano substation is expected to begin in November.

Farmington Area, San Juan County:

The potato harvest runs from mid-July to mid-October for potatoes used for potato chips from 5,700 acres of **Navajo Agricultural Products Industry (NAPI)** land near Farmington. NAPI's largest contract is a \$6.8 million, 100-million-pound agreement with Frito-Lay Inc. for spuds for Frito's Casa Grande, Arizona plant.

According to an item in **New Mexico Progress**, 7-to-11 Food stores is building a 22,000-square-foot retail center behind its location at 30th and East Main in Farmington. The center will offer space for 14 stores.

Las Vegas Area, San Miguel County:

The **Santa Fe Trail Association (SFTA)** awarded its convention site for the calendar year 2001 to the City of Las Vegas. SFTA's decision came during its recent symposium in Colorado. The symposium attracted more than 500 people and the convention is expected to be a tremendous economic boon to the area.

Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

The **Santa Fe Factory Stores** will open in late November near I-25 and Cerrillos Road. The outlet center will house 42 tenants, including one restaurant, in 125,00 square feet. Among the tenants are women's clothing designer Donna Karan, Reebok and Nine West shoes and Villeroy & Boch china and collectibles. The center will employ 260 people.

Taos Area, Taos County:

Holy Cross Hospital has been awarded a \$43,480 grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The money is earmarked for strengthening the hospital's capability to care for Medicare recipients.

The **Taos Labor Service Center**, reports that 80 jobs have been created over the last year with the opening of local fast food restaurants. Two of the largest contributors to the surge in employment are **Wendy's Old Fashioned Hamburgers** and **Long John Silver's**.

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES

CARPENTER
COOK
ELECTRICIAN
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
REGISTERED NURSE
TRUCK DRIVER

MAJOR SURPLUSES

CASHIER
CLERK, GENERAL
CONSTRUCTION WORKER
LABORER
SALES CLERK
SECRETARY

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION

BILINGUAL TEACHER
EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN
SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL,
PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

HEALTH

CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
HOME HEALTH AIDE
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
MENTAL HEALTH SPECIALIST
NURSE PRACTITIONER
PHYSICIAN
PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
REGISTERED NURSE
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL,
PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES

COOK
DAY CARE ATTENDANT
ELECTRICIAN
ENGINEER (CIVIL, ELEC., MECH.)
LEGAL ASSISTANT
LEGAL SECRETARY
LOCKSMITH
MATH & SCIENCE TEACHER
MEDICAL SECRETARY
MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST
MOTEL MAID
PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
RADIOLOGY SPECIALIST
READING TEACHER
THERAPISTS (OCCU., PHYS., RESP.)
TRANSCRIBER
TV PRODUCTION TECHNICIAN
ULTRASOUND TECHNICIAN (ESP. CARDIAC)

SURPLUSES

ACCOUNTANT
ASSEMBLER
BARTENDER
CASHIER
CLERK, GENERAL
COMPUTER OPERATOR
CONSTRUCTION WORKER
COURTESY CLERK
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN
ELEMENTARY TEACHER
LABORER
RECEPTIONIST
SALES CLERK
SECRETARY
WAREHOUSE WORKER

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES

CARPENTER
CASHIER
CUSTODIAN
LABORER
SALES CLERK

SURPLUSES

ACCOUNTANT
DRAFTER
MACHINIST
MEDICAL TRANSCRIPTIONIST
PLUMBER
WELDER

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES

AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC
ELECTRICIAN
FLORAL DESIGNER
MACHINIST
TRUCK DRIVER

SURPLUSES

CANNERY WORKER
CASHIER
HARVEST WORKER
SECRETARY
SEWING MACHINE OPERATOR

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS

MATERIAL HANDLER
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
CLERK, GENERAL
OFFICE HELPER
YARD WORKER
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
LANDSCAPE SPECIALIST
JANITOR
RECREATION AIDE
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTL.

TOP 10 APPLICANTS

CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
CLERK, GENERAL
CASHIER-CHECKER
SECRETARY
CARPENTER
CASHIER II
OPERATING ENGINEER
BUS DRIVER
TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1988-2000: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.

HOME HEALTH AIDE
PARALEGAL
MEDICAL ASSISTANT
MEDICAL SECRETARY
PHYSICAL THERAPIST
CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)
TRAVEL AGENT
PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT
SURGICAL TECHNICIAN
PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.

OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS

SALESPERSON, RETAIL
WAITER & WAITRESS
FOOD COUNTER WORKER
CASHIER
GENERAL MANAGER & TOP EXEC.
SECRETARY
JANITOR & CLEANERS, EXC. MAID
GENERAL OFFICE CLERK
REGISTERED NURSE
TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY

1/Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.

2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook 2000," NMDOL, September 1991.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as employed or unemployed. The civilian labor force is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force. Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed.

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate removes routine fluctuations from the estimate of unemployment.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work

concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1) The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance and Union counties; 2) The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties; 3) The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties; 4) The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates. Revised Estimates are developed using data or new techniques. Revision may not significantly change previously issued figures.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark".

Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

**New Mexico Department of Labor
Labor Service Center Directory**

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	EDDIE BEAGLES	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
CASUAL LABOR	JOE PURDY	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
ARTESIA	BENNY INMAN	748-1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CARLSBAD	JOHNNY RODRIGUEZ	887-1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	ROBERT MC GEE	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	LAURA LEE LINEBERRY	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	VICTORINA GARCIA	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
RIO WEST	BILL CALDERON	891-1911	4110 SABANA GRANDE AVE.	RIO RANCHO	87124
ROSWELL	GARRY ENOX	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546-0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
SOCORRO	DANNY TRUJILLO	835-0067	109 FAULKNER	SOCORRO	87801
TAOS	JOHNNY PACHECO	758-4219	PASEO DEL CANON	TAOS	87571
TUCUMCARI	VACANT	461-2734	119 S. SECOND	TUCUMCARI	88401

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